

LABETTE COMMUNITY COLLEGE BRIEF SYLLABUS

SPECIAL NOTE:

This brief syllabus is not intended to be a legal contract. A full syllabus will be distributed to students at the first class session.

TEXT AND SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS USED IN THE COURSE (if any):

Please check with the LCC bookstore <http://www.labette.edu/bookstore> for the required texts for this class.

<u>COURSE NUMBER:</u>	DMS 207
<u>COURSE TITLE:</u>	OB/GYN SONOGRAPHY PROCEDURES
<u>SEMESTER CREDIT HOURS:</u>	4
<u>DEPARTMENT:</u>	Diagnostic Medical Sonography
<u>DIVISION:</u>	Health Science

COURSE DESCRIPTION:

This course is a continuation of the Introduction to OB/GYN Sonography course. In this course we will build further upon the foundation we have already created. Included will be neoplastic, infectious, congenital, and metabolic immunologic pathology/anomalies of the female pelvis, first, second, and third trimesters, placenta and umbilical cord. This course will also include discussion about normal vs. abnormal amniotic fluid levels and the correlation with pathology/anomalies. Also discussed in this course is fetal therapy for anomalies. Doppler application will be applied to all areas. Protocol and procedures of OB scanning will be covered in depth.

COURSE OUTCOMES AND COMPETENCIES:

Students who successfully complete this course will be able to:

1. Compare pathologies of the female pelvis.

- Analyze uterine, cervical, ovarian, adnexal and endometrial pathology.
- Identify and recognize the different pathologies of the female pelvis by Sonography.
- Correctly document pathologies of the female pelvis.
- Correlate ultrasound of the pathologies with other imaging modalities.

2. Evaluate first trimester complications.

- Distinguish the cranial abnormalities seen in the first trimester.
- Differentiate between normal bowel herniation, gastroschisis, and omphalocele.
- Discuss the Sonographic findings with cystic hygromas.
- Categorize the types of umbilical cord masses that may be seen with ultrasound.
- Differentiate between a hemorrhagic corpus luteum cyst and a dermoid.
- Differentiate between a fibroid and uterine contraction on Sonography.
- Explain the clinical and Sonographic findings in ectopic pregnancy.
- List the other types of abnormal pregnancies.
- Discuss the normal range for fetal cardiac rhythm.
- Distinguish the difference between an incomplete abortion and a blighted ovum.

3. Analyze fetal growth assessment by ultrasound.

- Explain when other measurements should be used to provide additional clinical information.
- Evaluate fetal growth series for IUGR and growth disturbances.
- Describe how intrauterine growth restriction may be detected by ultrasound.
- Differentiate between symmetric and asymmetric intrauterine growth restriction.
- List which growth parameters should be used to assess IUGR.
- Explain how to perform a biophysical profile on a fetus.
- Analyze the significance of macrosomia in a fetus.

4. Give examples of prenatal diagnosis of congenital anomalies.

- Describe the methods of genetic testing, including maternal serum markers, chorionic villus sampling, and amniocentesis.
- Explain the ultrasound technique of amniocentesis.
- Categorize genetic anomalies and explain how they are transmitted.
- Detail the prevalence and prognosis of the most common chromosomal abnormalities.
- Evaluate the Sonographic features of chromosomal anomalies.

5. Analyze fetal therapy.

- Define fetal therapy.
- Explain patient selection.
- Differentiate the pathologies currently considered for fetal intervention from all other fetal pathologies.
- Compare the risks vs. positive outcome involved in fetal therapy.

6. Classify placental pathologies and amniotic fluid/membranes pathologies.

- Interrelate the Sonographic findings and clinical significance of placental pathologies.
- Show placental abruption on ultrasound.
- Explain how to recognize abnormal volumes of amniotic fluid.
- Differentiate how to determine amniotic band syndrome from amniotic sheets.

7. Evaluate multiple gestations.

- Explain the etiology of twins.
- Conclude “vanishing” twins.
- Compare the different placements of the placenta and its significance.
- Distinguish conjoined twins, “stuck” twins, twin-to-twin transfusion syndrome, and acardiac twins.
- Evaluate twin growth.